THE IMPENDING ORGY.

Reflections on Fourth of July Fires Injuries and Noise,

New York Tribune. For years it has been customery to be wall for some days after the Fourth of July the discomfort, the confingrations, the maimings and the deaths which are attendant upon our method of celebrating Inde pendence day, and to demand, with a fin show of returning reason and righteous indignation, that the repetition of such m'series shall be forbidden by law; and then to do nothing practical about it or to ignore or defeat the efforts of those who do seek to abate the evil. We are cloquent over the iniquity of theft after the horse has been stolen, and versatile and enterprising with plans for putting burglar proof ocks upon the door, but the door remains lockless and all we really do is to rut another horse in the stall to be stolen next year, Never were the Bandar-Log more prolific of grandlose schemes and more

fickle and impotent in their achievement. Last year the orgy was somewhat more prolonged, more barbarous and more deatructive than usual. It began early and lasted for weeks, especially on Sundays, culminating, of course, on Independence day itself, after which for a fortnight there accumulated a long roll of juvenile mortality. More than common attention was paid to it, too, and there were exceptionally vigorous demands for prohibitory legislation. These were made by insurance companies by health officers and by the notice. There were brave resolutions, too, that something should surely this time be done. But now? It is the old story of the Bandar-Log. Nothing of real importance has been done. We are only a month from Independence day, with every prospect of repeating, and even increasing, the record of last year,

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Mrs. Nagget-You men are such grouches. Now, we women never get so cranky and disagreeable as you do.
Mr. Nagget-No wonder! You haven't any wives to bother you.-Philadelphia

"Is her father disposed to look with favor on your suit?"
"He was until last night, when I made it with no trumps after he had passed it to me. The other side got all but two tricks."—Cleveland Leader.

Bell-Did that anonymous note worry you?

Nell-Oh, no, it was from Jack. He always writes them when we have a falling out!-Detroit Free Press.

"They say he lives like a millionaire."
"It's true. He can't eat a blamed thing he likes."—Chicago Tribune.

Nordy-Your wife seems to think you'll get bunked if she lets you out of her sight. You must have done something very fooish to have a woman looking after you like that. like that.
Butts—I did. I married her.—Louisville
Courier-Journal.

It's awfully discouraging to a young man when he tries to please a girl with taffy, o hear her say scornfully: "Oh, fudge!"— iomerville Journal.

Perhaps the kaiser, out of the depths of its protean cleverness, will show the namma of his son's flancee just how a serfect mother-in-law should appear and schave.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE WEAVING.

So one day she cried in sorrow: "O, tell me, weaver, I pray,
Dost thou care if the threads are so tan-

"I pray thou wilt weave me, weaver, In warp and weft of thy loom, Only colors like tints of the autumn. With never a shadow of gloom."

The weaver worked on, in silence, Unseen by the eye of man, And he lovingly fashioned the fabric According to pattern and plan.

At last, when the web was finished, One late summer evening tide, With the hands that had guided the weaving. He beckoned her to his side.

And there, all complete, he showed her, From every tangle free, That the web of her life had been woven In heaven wrought tapestry.



If you have a boy who is always up to some "stunt" hard on his clothes, put a "Hercules" suit on him. If he tries to go through his clothes quick so that he can boast to his chums that he has a new suit every month, a "Hercules" will surprise himwears as near like sheet iron as it is possible to make a combination of cloth, buttons and thread.

"Hercules" sults are All Wool, Colors never fade. Made throughout of unshrinkable

materials; retains its shape. Rain-proof, moth-proof, perspiration proof and absolutely hygienic and

sanitary. Extra heavy double warped Italian cloth body lining. Extra quality sleeve lining doubly reinforced at vital points (patent applied for). Every seam silk sewed and doubly reinforced. Button holes silk sewed and buttons securely sewed with best linen thread. Excelsior waist band of elastic webbing. Pants lined throughout with superior Irish

"Hercules" two-piece Knee-Pants Suits are made for Boys from 6 to

We will send you "Hercules" Book and dealer's name on request. Kantwearout's

Daube, Cohn & Co., Chicago

Exciting and Dangerous Sport is the Hunt for Swordfish.

GAMY DENIZENS OF THE SEACOAST

Huge Specimens of the Tribe Frequently Captured-Weapons of Defense and Amnzing Powers of Speed.

The fishermen of southern New England are now sharpening their harpoons and getting things in readiness for the sword-The fish generally appear in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook early in east as Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket shoals, some having been caught as far north as Cape Sable, until about the middle of September, when the first cold wind causes them to disappear, not to be seen again until the next year. They are also found occasionally off the south Atlantic const and as far south as the Island of Jamaica, also on the Pacific coast at Santa Barbara islands.

The swordfish follows the schools of menhaden, mackerel, bonito and bluefish, upon which they feed. In feeding they rise beneath the school, striking to the right and left with their swords until they have killed a number, which they then proceed to devour at their lelsure. They are not gregarious and it is the almost universal testimony of the fishermen that two are never seen swimming close together, being generally thirty to forty feet apart.

Young swordfish are never seen on this Mediterranean sea. A specimen weighink states I am a democrat; in republican less than seventy-five pounds is rarely ever states a republican, but always for Eric." taken by fishermen here. An adult swordfish will average about 300 pounds when alive. Much larger ones are not uncommon. One was taken off Portland, Me. in 1878, which was eighteen feet long and weighed about 600 pounds. Another, exhibited in this city a few years ago, measured sixteen feet in length. One was killed on the shoals back of Edgartown, Mass.

A considerable fleet of sloops and schoor

ers of less than fifty tons engages in this

fishery each year, the crew being com-

cook and a boy. On the end of the bow-

"pulpit" the harpooner sits, securely lashed,

once been thrust point first through some

spicuous. A man stationed on the lookout

the appearance of the fip, and when it is

sends the vessel in the direction indicated.

Care must be exercised by the lookout not

to his practiced eye, as it would not be

easy to pick it up again when once lost.

close behind the fish. Sometimes the fish

sees it and quickly sinks himself out of

sight. When the bowsprit is within twenty

or thirty feet of it the harpooner hurls

his weapon with a skilful and powerful

hand into the fish's back. The dart dis-

lodges itself from the shaft, which is

hauled back to the vessel by means of

the line attached to it, and the stricken

tied to the rope which is attached to the

sails, sometimes out of sight and at other

to its mouth and the fish hoisted aboard.

Dangerous Antagonist.

When angered the swordfish, owing to its

and anxious to inflict serious damage upon

its persecutors. Many instances have been

oats. In 1871 the English ship Queens-

berry was struck by a swordfish, the sword

penetrating to a depth of thirty inches,

causing a leak which made necessary the

cester fishing schooners, while on a trip to

leorge's banks in 1875, was attacked by a

swordfish in the night time. He assailed the

essel with great force, and succeeded in

putting his sword through one of the planks

struggles to extricate himself, broke the

plank, and made a speedy departure. Even

with the sword in the vessel leaked badly,

struck by a swordfish. The sword pene-

trated the copper sheathing, a four-inch

birch plank, and through the timbers about

crew had to pump steadily until port was

In September, 1963, the Gloucester fishing

schooner Emily Cooney had an exciting en-

mediately another monster fish appeared.

At first he made off at a tangent from the

The brig P. M. Tinker in 1876 was

As quietly as possible the vessel is run

until it is dead.

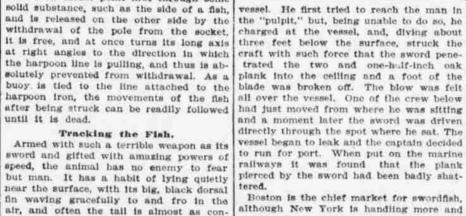
which, when salted, weighed 639 pounds Its live weight must have been as much as 750 or 800 pounds. Its sword measured nearly six feet. Equipped for Business.

"O!" sobbed the young wife, "George doesn't love me as he did.
"Nonsense!" replied her mother. "Only this morning I heard him call you 'the dearest girl in the world."
"Yes, but he used to call me 'the dearest girl that ever lived."—Philadelphia Press,

Valentine March in the Housekeeper. She gazed at the weaving sadly— The warp and weft in the loom— Where the bright colored threads in the fabric emed always o'ershadowed by gloom.

And ever she saw the tangles Of threads, so often astray, And it grieved her heart sore that the Used only a few bright and gay

And so many somber and gray?



Boston is the chief market for swordfish although New York is handling more and more each year as the taste for the fish deplatform at the masthead is watching for velops. It is cut up into steaks, which retail from 8 to 25 cents a pound, according discovered the steersman is warned and to the supply. With a good sance the flesh is excellent, but without this it is rather dry. The marketmen claim that it is at its best as an article of food when It has been to lose sight of the small speck just visible on the ice at least two weeks .- New York Tribune.

> BRITAIN LOOKS TO DEFENSES Prince of Wales and Sir M. Hicks-Beach Speak on the Subject.

LONDON, June 10 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Sir M. Hicks Beach took part fish goes off at a tremendous rate of speed. in a discussion of "Imperial Defense" at As soon as the fish is struck the buoy the Imperial Industries club this week, and said that he was deeply impressed with the dart is thrown overboard. Then away it conviction that our expenditure was rapidly nearing the point where it would become times skimming the water and making intolerable.

foam fly as it dashes along. In the course The increase, he said, was mainly due to of time the fish tires himself so that a the growth of the cost of the naval and sailor puts out in a dory and picks up military forces. It was impossible to think the cask. Then he hauls slowly on the of the time when our navy would not be rope and gently brings his catch to the supreme, but he felt bound to say that he If the fish is ugly there is opportunity regarded the future of our expenditures as for a lot of trouble. When brought near dangerous to the soundness of our finance, enough he is lanced until dead. The vessel and as likely to detract from that reserve is then run alongside, the tackle attached | taxable capacity of the people which would be essential in war.

To promote closer union with the colonier the first desire should be to obtain a comgreat strength and terrible weapon, is able bined force which would be imperial in its constitution, and therefore better able to resist attack than if composed of separate reported where it has attacked vessels and forces. A colonial conference might discuss the advisability of the colonies admitting the products of this country on more favorable terms, and in that way they might make an indirect contribution discharge of the cargo. One of the Glou-

to imperial defense The prince of Wales is an earnest advocate of the strengthening of the national defense. At the opening by his royal highness of the new headquarters of the first cadet batallion of the Royal Pusisome two feet, and, after making fearful liers the prince of Wales remarked that during his visit to the colonies he found sword off, leaving it hard and fast in the the cadet movement further advanced than in this country. He favored it, not with a view to militarizing the population, not to requiring pretty lively pumping to keep it give training, discipline and to make those who took part in it of use should their

services ever be required. issued by the Australian commonwealth six inches—in all about ten inches. The It is as follows: "The training of the young is the founda-

tion of any sound system of national de-

fense." Some of the cadets, the prince added, ounter with swordfish. While going would pass into the army, but whether through the South channel three swordfish they did so or not they must depend upon were espled, and the vessel ran down it that their training and discipline must among them and one was harpooned. Im- be good for the future generation.

If you have anything to trade, advertise craft and then, as if angered, turned and it in the For Exchange column of The Bee with a terrific rush made direct for the want ad page

REAL THING IN FISH STORIES THE RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE CABLE MEN IN ODD PLACES

people and for the people, or is it a government of the people by the corporations, for the corporations? These questions force themselves involuntarily upon the Amercan people by the domination of railroads in state and nation. Half a century ago the railroads were comparatively an insignificant factor in shaping the policies government; only here and there natied hand of the railway autocrat r itself feit sufficiently to arouse popular i.

entment and resistance. The states in which railway domination in local and state governments manifested itself first were New Jersey and Pennsyl-June, and continue along the coast as far vania. Back in the '70s it was the common adage that the legislatures of those states were owned body and soul by the Camden and Amboy and Pennsylvania railroads, and even an adjournment of those bodies for one day was not conceivable without the permission of Tom Scott, the great railroad king. Already in those days the Pennsylvania railroad was not content merely to own the legislatures and state officers, but dictated congressional and senatorial candidates and rewarded subservient politicians with seats in both houses of the national legislature.

Party Amiliations. rallway magnates in their efforts to domegislative committee charged with the in- street plutocrats." vestigation of the Eric railroad, of which Jay Gould was then the head, when, in response to the question. What party do you oast, although they are abundant in the affiliate with? he declared: "In democratic

> any particular state. In the April number of his magazine Tom. Watson forcibly portrays railroad domination in Georgia in a comparison instione of these being an eminent ex-confederate lawyer who had helped to frame the convention which framed it was its undisputed leader:

"In the new constitution of Georgia the posed generally of three men besides the lines of railroad to combine and had created a commission to regulate and control the sprit of the vessel is built a framework of iron rods called a "pulpit." This con-Georgia's 'outlaw's' proudest work. He extrivance is semi-circular, and stands about ulted over it, he regarded it as his monuthree feet high. Across the ends are lash- ment, he relied on it to benefit his relations ings, and a board, much in appearance like for years to come. In this belief he lived those used in children's swings, depends out the remainder of his days, and in this from the top of the iron work. In this belief he died."

Situation in Georgia.

"Where are now the competing railroads

o as not to be pitched overboard when the boat is jumping in a seaway. The harin Georgia?" asks Tom Watson, poon has a pole of hickory or other hard "Mergers, leases, allied interests have wood about fifteen or mixteen feet long, swallowed them all. Monopoly rules from the bark being usually left on so as to give border to border; constitutional provisions a firmer grip. At the end of the pole is are dead letters. The corporations who an Iron rod, or shank, about two feet long. nullify our law and plunder our people It is fastened to the pole by means of keep paid corruptionists busy all the year a conical or elongated cuplike expansion at round to defeat investigation and reform. one end, which fits over the sharpened When the legislature meets these profesend of the pole, to which it is secured by sional corruptionists all flock to the capital. screws or spikes. A light line is attached They remain throughout the session. If to the head of the pole. Upon the end of any member seeks to vindicate the outraged the shank fits somewhat securely the head constitution these lobbyists employ every of the harpoon, known to the fishermen as "swordfish fron," "lily fron" or "Indian ists to kill the measure. The campaign weapon known to the army of corruptiondart." It consists of a two pointed piece fund with which the present governor beat of metal, having in the center, at one side, his competitor was furnished by the raila ring or socket whose axis is parallel roads. A notorious state lobbyist for the with the long diameter of the implement. Southern railroad was tendered a place In this is inserted the end of the pole on the supreme bench by this governor,

Shall the railroad corporations govern the republic, or shall the republic govern itself? Railroad Domination, State trary power. The this a government of the people, by the and National

Sixth of Series of Timely Articles Written by Edward

Rosewater, Editor of The Bee, on Different Phases of the Pending Railroad Problem

"The Railroad commission has been reduced to a state bordering on imbecility. If they pass orders which the corporations dislike the orders are ignored. They no more control the railroads than a saddle on a horse controls the horse. Three excellent gentlemen draw comfortable salaries for acting as commissioners. The railroad lawyers have something to play with. The corporations are sometimes annoyed by having to evade direct answers to troublesome questions and by having to get a federal judge to discipline the commissioners, but that is about all. J. Pierpont Morgan is the absolute king of the railroads of Georgia. He makes the government, controls the legislature, overrides the commission and tramples the constitu-The underlying principle that governs the tion of the state under his feet. The Georgia outlaw made the constitution for inate all branches of governments were the good of the people; the Wall street tersely expressed before a New York outlaw violates it for the good of Wall

Fits Almost Any State,

Tom Watson's sketch would fit almost any of the states east or west dominated by the railroads, and the states that are not so dominated may be counted on the fingers of one's hand. With the exception From that day to this railroad managers of Texas and Missouri, the sixteen states have shifted and adjusted their political afwest of the Mississippi are rallroad provfiliations according to the preponderance inces, presumably governed by their inof one or the other great political party in habitants, but in reality dominated over by is the motto of the railway managers. political satraps, acting under instructions of the railway magnates who control the six great railroad systems. In some of these tuted between what he calls two outlaws, so smoothly through subservient legislatures, state executives, courts and congressmen that the people are scarcely new constitution for his state, and in the aware of the fact that they have practically no voice in the choice of their public servants or that every branch of their government is controlled from railway headquaroutlaw had put a curb on corporate ters. The methods by which raffrond corpor- be expected from judges who served their regulating power and the nether mill tyranny, made it illegal for competitive ations manage to control all avenues to public preferment and all public officials, high and low, is described aptly by extransporttaion companies. This was the Governor Larrabee of Iowa in his work in the following language:

To perpetuate without molestation their unjust practice and prevent any approach to any return to the practice of state contral of railroad transportation, railroad managers have secured wherever possible the co-operation of public officials and, in fact of every semi-public end private agency capable of affecting private opinion. Their great wealth and power has made it possible for them to influence to a greater or less extent every department of the national and state government. Their influence extends from the township assessor's office to the national capitol, from the publisher of the small cross-roads paper to the editorial staff of the metropolitan daily. It is felt in every caucus, in every nominating convention and at every election. Railroad managers draw no party lines, advocate no principles and take little interest in any but their own acts. The large means at the command of railroad companies, their influence through vast armies of employes and attorneys, and their almost equally large force of subretainers are freely employed to carry into execution their political designs. It is a settled principle of these men that if they can prevent it no person not known to be friendly to their roads must be placed into any public office. The records of the various candidates of the principal parties for city, county, state and national offices are, therefore, carefully canvassed previous to the primaries. The most acceptable among the candidates of each To perpetuate without molestation their

party are selected as the railroad candidates and the local representatives of the railroad interest in each party are instructed to use all means in their power to secure their nemination. If none but candidates who are servile to the railroad interests are nominated by the principal parties, the election is permitted to take its own course, for whichever side is successful the railroad interest is safe. If, however, there is reason to believe that a nomineo is not as devoted to their interests as the nominee of an opposing party the latter is sure to receive at the polls whatever support the railroad can give him. That a public official elected by the grace of a railroad manager is but too apt to become a tool in his hands needs no proof. Both gratitude and fear ties the average politician to the powerful force which can control his political needs no proof. Both gratitude and rear ties the average politician to the powerful force which can control his political

Political Lawyers and Lobbyists.

computed that the aggregate amount expended annually by the railroads of America for their regular and special attorneys exceeds \$14,000,000. It goes without saying that a very large part of that enormo sum is paid to political lawyers and lobbysts, who manipulate and corrupt state legislatures, juries, court bailiffs and court officials.

By far the most dangerous feature of for the purposes of bribery and corruption railway domination is the perversion of The tactics of the Pacific rationals con justice through lawyers elevated to the struction rings have been pursued with bench by corporate influence and controlled variations by their successors as well as by corporate favor. "Let us name the by their competitors in the railway field, Cabling has been reduced to mechanics. courts and we will let you make the laws," With the control of the judiclary go court-made laws that frustrate legislation occasionally enacted in the interest of the states railway domination is carried on people and reduce to absolute helplessness the patrons of rallways who seek redress

at the hands of railroad judges. In this respect the experience of the tice and judicial outrages. What else can apprenticeship in railroad headquarters, graduated from the legislative railroad cial paince cars magnificently furnished, politics means the organization of a maserved by a retinue of porters and cooks railroads, who are sumptuously dined and wined on their travels at the expense of tions in the select company of railroad officials or their satellites.

Often Resort to Bribery.

While the domination of railroads over all departments of government-municipal, state and national -- has been achieved largely by active participation in political primaries, nominating conventions and elections, popular upheavals have occasionally endangered railroad supremacy. In such emergencies down-right bribery has been frequently resorted to to accomplish the ends sought for through the enactment of legislation, conferring special privileges

closed and exposed through congressional investigations and the court whenever con flicting railroad interest sought redrossfor example, the Credit Mobiller investigation disclosed the fact that members of the Union Pacific construction ring inside of congress had secured the enactment of a supplementary charter whereby the government Pacific railroad subsidy bonds were converted into a second mortgage, while the bonds issued by the company were made a first mortgage. It was also disclosed that the speaker and other prominent members of the house had become beneficiaries of the Credit Mobilier syndicate through stock jobbing speculations from which they were assured of a large profit in advance. Later on when the Union Pacific and Central Pacific officers sought to secure the enactment of a bill to extend the bonded debts of the Pacific roads from sixty to eighty years, a batch of telltale letters written by the late Collis P. Huntington, the California railway magnate were produced by which it was proved that almost from the date of the company's incorporation the promoters were engaged in debauching senators and representatives, buying up legislators, publishing fraudulent reports, declaring dividends with money that should have been reserved to meet the roads liabilities, subsidizing newspapers and agents of the Associated Press, and misrepresenting the conditions and resources of the Southern Pacific company. It was also proved that Huntington maintained a powerful lobby of which he was the head in Washington, north and south.

Plea of Railrond Managers.

The plea of the railroad managers in defense of railroad domination was tersely presented by Senator Newlands of Nevada In the April number of the North American

"The railroad is in politics today," says people of Nebraska, Wyoming, Kansas and the senator, "because its vast property, tion of the reflection determined the letter the states on the Pacific coast has been amounting to more than \$10,000,000,000, is a continuous chapter of perversion of jus- between the upper and the nether mill stone. The upper mill stone of the rate stone of the taxing power. Between the two, save for the protection of the courts, lobby, secured their places on the bench these properties can be ground to deat the dictation of railroad managers and struction. The uncertainty and insecurity political rallway attorneys? What can be of the situation compels the rallroads to expected of judges who are constantly go into politics. Hence they take the breathing the atmosphere of corporate en- part of every official whose duty is likely vironment, accept valuable gifts in one to trench in any degree upon the tax and form or another from their railroad bene- rate regulating power. Doing everything factors and beneficiaries, who travel in spe- systematically, their participation in chine in every state in the union, specially detailed for their service by the since they pursue the line of least resistance, this often means alliance with the corrupt element of every community. the railroads, and who spend their vaca- It is expensive for the railroads and worse than that it is a grave menace to the institutions of the republic."

This is the best that can be said for the railroads. As a matter of fact, the railroads went into politics at the very outset to obtain charters that would give them a monopoly of transportation and confer upon them subsidies in lands and in montes running into the hundreds of millions. Having grasped the reins of power and acquired control of the public highways, they refuse to submit to any restraint of their power, even where its exercise imperils the public welfare and tends to upon railway corporations, or defeating other localities and individuals are enriched EDWARD ROSEWATER.

might be supposed. It was not long before was caught. Indeed, there was no special

in the Leavenworth jail is a man who has the peddlers' wagons that could be "milked" a preacher's certificate and a license to firewater to induce their consumers to wait large congregation gathered every Sun- operator is using an even greater invention day to hear him. He was exceptionally of Lord Kelvin's-the siphon recorder. of detection would have been small, but popular, it appeared. Men especially flocked drunken Indians hang to a whisky seller as to the church. When they drove home it lar coil of silk covered wire which is suspersistently as flies to a syrup can, and the was not always in the meek and lowly pended between the poles of the magnet by law officers' work is reduced to finding out spiritual state that is commonly supposed silk threads smaller than the finest human to be induced by a sermon. In fact they hair. To this coil is attached a glass siphon shals began to wonder where the source verted L. of supply for this unusual elation could be tiveness of a prohibitory law backed up shall secured one and broke into it. Then it his house when he was not at home, but on a constantly moving tape, just like the was seen that someone on the outside had all they found were several "Bibles" in tape used in sending the message the bottom of his trunk, and after turning over the leaves of a few of these each dashes, the lower end of the siphon, contime they departed mystified. At last one stantly wet with ink, swings to and from

peg leg earned for him.

bottom up, and his search was rewarded as he can read print. by finding that of about twelve "Bibles" in the stack, all but three were of celluloid and filled with whisky. Then the reason for his undue popularity became around than a horsehair and one wonders manifest. The story is told that soon after how any liquid can pass through it. the discovery of the celluloid "Bibles" the "good" book there. It is an old game, this business of bootlegging, a game in which the whisky seller

is bound to lose. Even the negro who had a huge rubber chicken made and feathers glued on it to make it appear "as big as life and twice as natural" was caught because the pesky fowl sprung a leak and a deputy marshal smelled the drippings! But as long as the government bars the way to the whisky seller and insists upon making the Indian country a country where prohibition actually prohibits, the game will be played, and the federal jails will hold their shifting hundreds who "got caught with the goods."-New York Evening Post.

"BOBBIE" BURNS UNDER BAN Heather Ableeze North o'

GLASGOW, June 10 .- (Special Cablegram o The Bee.)-There is the greatest intition than do those who penetrate to the dignation here because of the action of the London County Council in blacklisting the poems of Robert Burns. The decision of the London County Council in this matthe risk. The old fanatic who for years ter is everywhere declared to be "an in-

"If the decision of the education committee is approved by the council Itself," said a leading Scottish literary critic in an interview here today, "it will stamp it as most egregiously fussy body and show that it is quite, unfit to control the education of thousands of London children. Among publishers the committee's wholesale rejection of well known works has caused the utmost surprise. Some of the Scottish critics are advising a retaliatory boycott and urging the authorities of the cities of Scotland to take similar action against some of the famous authors who have resided in London.

Allison and Cousins Sail.

Happy Colonies of Operators Located All

Over the World. The methods pursued by the railway magnates have at various times been dis-WORK NOT AS HARD AS FORMERLY

> Automatic Devices Make the Task Largely One of Mechanics-Method of Sending and Receiv-

"Cabling is hard. You work in black arkness. The mossages are transmitted you in flashes of light. You read these ashes as a land operator reads his ticks," That is what a man who said he was a sable reporter told a reporter in Chloago the other day. When a cable expert in New York saw the quotation he laughed. Then he said:

ing Messages.

"That must be an oldtimer. The mirror ystem hasn't been used in about fifteen ears. Yet I'm not surprised at the mistake, for the public doesn't know much about the manner in which cable messages are sent.

"It was only ten years ago that I read that there was a special ward in Bloominguale for cable operators who went mad from watching the needle in the glass case. Now the system of reading the needle masn't been used in forty years. I don't believe it ever drove any one crasy, anyway. My father was cablist and be never sard of such a thing. They thought the cable was great when

the needle system was used. I remember verses printed in 'Chambers' Papers for the People' in the early '60s which began:

Hark, the warning needles click, Hither, thither, clear and quick; Swinging lightly to and fro, Tidings from afar they show, White the patient watcher reads As the rapid movement leads.

"We don't need patient watchers now. "Nor is it true that operators had to sit in black darkness when the mirror system was in vogue. The mirror was a delicately balanced affair which swung in obedience to the magnet controlled by the cable

"A light was directed against the miror and the reflected rays struck a scale a few feet away. The length and duraor figure being sent. The cablist never took his eyes from the scale. He called out the message to another man, who wrote it down.

"Sometimes the scale was shielded by a urtain to prevent outer light from making e beam from the mirror too pale. But the operator did not have to sit in the dark, Lord Kelvin's Invention.

Lord Kelvin, who invented the moving dirror, did away with it by inventing the resent system of sending and receiving." Dozens of operators work day and night n the Commercial Cable office in Broad street, the largest cable office in America. They sit at desks similar to those used in ordinary telegraph offices, but their apparatus is much more complicated than the Morse key and receiver.

The sending machine has three keys, one for dots, one for dashes and one for spaces. The muchines work harder than Morse keys and cannot be operated with the fingers.

The operator holds in each hand a little fron bar about four inches long and half an nch in diameter. A piece of soft rubber is mbedded in the end of this. The operator sharply strikes the keys with these tools, perforating a strip of paper which runs through the machine. The dots are punched on the upper half

of the strip and the dashes on the lower. The paper is specially prepared for the work, being treated with oil in such a way the perforations are sharp and sure. The tape runs through to a second machine, which works the cable automatically. This method saves delay. The operator usually can punch faster than the cable can send, effort made to imprison him, for his busi- but he does not have to wait for it to catch ness was absurdly small in extent, and he up. He may be a yard of tape ahead of cessors of these enterprising traders had to thought more of his strange theories on the automatic sender and then if he comes heaven and earth than of the money his upon a word which he can't decipher he has plenty of time to look it up, the sender The show prisoner among the bootleggers meanwhile grinding away at its task.

While this is going on in New York the nessage is being received, say in Emden, expound the scriptures. Some time ago he Germany, without delay, for the relay at had a church in Indian Territory and a the Azores is automatic. The receiving

The incoming currents affect a rectanguwere hilarious, and curious deputy mar- two inches high and shaped like an in-

The upper end swings freely in a tiny

As the current varies with the dots and of the officers, brighter than the rest, con- upon the tape, leaving a serpentine trail. cluded to look at the "Bibles" from the This can be read by the operator as easily

A Marvelous Instrument. The most marvelous thing to the lay observer is the glass siphon. It is no bigger In order to avoid friction between the end

officers tracked a man who carried a of the siphon and the paper tape, which "Bible" under his arm one Sunday, and would impede the movements of the delithe book leaked whisky. They called it a cutely suspended coll, the siphon is vibrated rapidly to and from the paper by an electrical machine, resulting in its tracing a dotted instead of an absolutely continuous The operator sits at his desk and trans-

lates the tortuous green line on the tape.

writing the message on a blank. He does

not have to watch the receiver and could be away from it for minutes. The tape is recording the message more surely than he A cable operator's life is not hard. It takes him five years to become expert and then he gets about \$110 a month

He may get a berth in a city office or he may be sent to some faraway station where his board and lodgings are provided and where he can find recreation in the amusements of the place.

At the Hazel Hall station in Nova Scotia here are sixty operators, each of whom works eight hours a day and has plenty of ime for shooting, fishing and the other sports of the province. The company provides a library and a billiard room. The men at the great cable station at Water-

ville, Ireland, have equal comforts. Happy colonies of cable operators are all over the world. A man may be shifted from Pernambuco to Mozambique or from the Azores to Tasmania. He is sure to find

others of whom he has heard. Most of the men are English or Irish, bough occasionally a native of one of the out-of-the-way countries masters the art. The operator of experience always has an nexhaustible supply of stories with which

to regale his colleagues in exile. Thomas Dickenson, chief electrician of e Broad street cable office, was at South American stations for many years. He and nine other operators kept bachelors' hall at the Salina Cruz station. They were fourteen miles from the nearest town and their food was brought to them each day by In-

dians.-New York Sun. Reduced Penalty for Perjurers. PARIS. June 10.-The appellate court has educed from three years to one year's imprisonment the sentence imposed on Masse and Moranne, the two men accosed of giving false testimony in the Fair

WIII CANS.

Whisky Sellers in Indian Territory Soon Caught and Sent Over the Road.

BOOTLEGGING A RISKY GAME

LARGE COLONY IN LEAVENWORTH PRISON

Strange Devices Adopted to Fool United States Officers - Horse

Collars, Wooden Legs and Bible Canteens. The presence of 400 and more "bootleggers" in the Federal prison at Fort Leay-

enworth-400 out of a total of 1,100 con-

victs-is eloquent testimony to the effec-

These 400 prisoners are from Indian Territory, and the small Indian reservations of Kansas, and have been "sent up" for selling whisky to Indians. It is a business so profitable that unusual risks are willingly run by the ingenious tribe that has descended from the simple old smuggler who shoved the bottle, from which he had just sold a mouthful of whisky, into the flaring leg of his boot, and thought of himself as a sly fox. The later vendor of contraband liquid refreshment developed the apiece. bootleg idea in the same way that the successors of Watt developed the steam engine. But whisky hunting deputies also grew in wisdom; they learned to look beyoud the bootleg to the wagon axle, the oxbow, and the horse collar. A whisky ped-

plenished. conjunction, according to tradition, resulted ment of matching wits. in an insune criminal, so for the more peaceful regulation of its wards' affairs the "fire water" was barred from the reservation nurseries. But the taste for whisky could not be legislated out of the Indian, and where the demand was so strong it

was but natural that the supply should be forthcoming. Improving on the Boot-Leg.

One of the earliest schemes of the whisky smugglers was that of driving through the Indian country with a huge kerosene can in the middle of the road, the white-bearded which was fitted with a false bottom a few inches from the top. The oil would naturally be needed for the wagon lantern, and He commended one sentence in a report it was not considered eccentric to buy it California. From religion he would swing in large can lots, for its cost was then to politics, and thence to law, and, if his many times larger than at the present time. in the ample false bottom of the oil can was kept the whisky, and an inconspicuous plug strapped and two fingers of whisky poured underneath could be unscrewed to permit the flow of mental and emotional illumination at \$5 a pint. It was vile stuff these smugglers sold-raw alcohol diluted with of pay-a vital point in the trial of a water, colored with "rock candy," spiced with pepper and a bit of plug tobacco. The materials cost perhaps a dollar a gallon; always felt called upon to contribute lib-

the busy, ubiquitous deputies began to investigate the traveling oil can, and the sucdevelop a new dodge,

The pneumatic horse collar, fitted with an unobtrusive screw top, concealed under a leather flap, and the big hollow axles of, were clever devices, but they had their day. If it had been possible for the sellers of a day or go away to get drunk the danger just how and where the contraband is kept.

At one time Indian Territory became a surprisingly good market for cocoanuts. Certain dealers drove a suspiciously brisk trade in them until a curious deputy marbought the cocoanuts, bored a small hole In the end of each, bolled them, and removed the meat, and, filling them with liquor, plugged the hole with brown putty. With the discovery the statistics on the importation of cocoanuts into Indian Terriory fell off alarmingly. A scheme that had an even briefer popularity was to fill eggshells that had been emptied through a small orifice with the cheering and inebriating liquid and sell the eggs for 25 cents

Naturally, it is near the border between the Indian country and the states where whisky is freely sold that the trade in "boot-leg" is most active. Along the Missouri and Arkansas borders, on the east, and the Texas line on the south, the deputies dler's active business life is just about as assigned to duty in Indian Territory have brief now as it was in the early 70s, when been particularly busy. In these nearby Judge Parker of Fort Smith first sent his communities it is possible for a shrewd marshals into Indian Territory. But when peddler to go about and secure orders in one is transferred to a federal prison an- advance-a half-pint here, a pint there, other comes in to take his place, and so and a quart in another place-for four or the "400" of the tribe is continually re- five gallons of contraband. Riding over the line into Arkansas on a moonless night Technically, the bootlegger is any one he may load a stout saddle horse with jugs who receives or disposes of liquor, who has and get back to make his deliveries before liquor in his possession, who gives liquor daybreak. At the first sign of dangerto Indians, who lilicity distils liquor, or strange hoofbeats coming up behind, or who in any way assists an Indian to ob- unfamiliar voices ahead-the rider pulls his tain liquor territory set aside for Indian horse's head to one side and swings his occupancy without the special authority of jugs into the tall grass or a fence corner the United States government. The laws to await his return after the encounter. were framed with the avowed purpose of It is a trade that has its romances, its making it absolutely impossible for an In- thrills, its excitements. The deputies who dian to get a drink of any kind of intoxi- "block the game" find a not inconsiderable Action of London County Council Sets cating liquor. An Indian and whisky in share of the rewards, too, in the excite-

The Preacher's "Good" Book.

The border smugglers meet more compeinterior of the Territory, and, of course, materials cost perhaps a dollar a gallon; the mixture was pedded out at from \$20 to \$50 a gallon. But risk and profit, after all, bore a truer relation to each other than house. It was a long time before this man NEW YORK, June 10.—Senator William B, Allison, Congressman Robert G. Cousins of Iowa and Mrs. Paul Morton, wife of the night.—'me an' my donkey''—at a ranch house. It was a long time before this man New York.

their profits are smaller. It is the old rule working-the larger the profit, the greater roamed about the Cherokee country, his one suit to Scotland." wooden leg dangling from the side of a dimunitive donkey, was generally regarded as a harmless crank. Stopping a stranger old man would talk for an hour on the proposition that the lost tribes of Israel listener exhibited the "knowing" eye, the old man would have his wooden leg unfrom its capacious hollow before it dawned on the other that he was talking to a bootlegger. After that, there was no question whisky peddler-but the man who had the drink from the old itinerant's wooden leg